Calendar No. 723

97TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } SENATE { REPORT No. 97-506

REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT TELEVISION AND RADIO COVERAGE OF SENATE PROCEEDINGS

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

UNITED STATES SENATE

(TOGETHER WITH MINORITY AND ADDITIONAL VIEWS)

TO ACCOMPANY

S. RES. 436

AN ORIGINAL RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT TELEVISION AND RADIO COVERAGE OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

JULY 27 (legislative day, JULY 12), 1982.—Ordered to be printed

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REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT TELEVISION AND RADIO COVERAGE OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

JULY 27 (legislative day, JULY 12), 1982.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MATHIAS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, submitted the following

REPORT

together with

MINORITY AND ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany S. Res. 436]

The Committee on Rules and Administration, having considered an original resolution (S. Res. 436) to establish regulations to implement television and radio coverage of proceedings of the Senate, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the resolution be agreed to.

PURPOSE

This Senate resolution provides for the implementation of live, gavel-to-gavel radio and television broadcast coverage of all proceedings in the Senate chamber, except when a closed-door session is ordered, as authorized by S. Res. 20, 97th Congress, agreed to April 21, 1982. The Architect of the Capitol, the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, the Librarian of Congress, the Archivist of the United States, and the Committee on Rules and Administration are given specified duties by this resolution relating to broadcast coverage of the Senate. Regulations for the coverage are also provided; and there is authorized to be appropriated a sum not to exceed $3,500,000 for the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the purposes of this resolution.

BACKGROUND

The Senate has had a public gallery, open to all citizens and the print media, since 1794. In the mid-1940's Senator (now Representative) Claude Pepper introduced the first resolution providing for

broadcast coverage of the proceedings of the Senate and the House, and in 1947, television cameras were permitted in the House Chamber to cover the opening of the 80th Congress.

During the following three decades, however, the Senate and the House each accepted or rejected television in various ways according to each body's own individual determinations and procedures.

In the Senate, television was permitted in the Chamber in 1974 to cover the swearing-in ceremony of Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, and in 1977 radio broadcast coverage was authorized for the Panama Canal Treaty debates, which were conducted the following year. Also, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration conducted tests between 1975 and 1979 to determine the lighting requirements for televising Senate floor proceedings and to ascertain if television would require any significant alterations to the Chamber.

In March of 1977 the Speaker of the House announced his authorization of a 90-day test of live gavel-to-gavel television coverage of floor proceedings. In October 1977 the House authorized the Speaker to install a closed-circuit television system, and in June 1978 the Speaker appointed an Advisory Committee on Broadcasting to develop a closed-circuit viewing system and to make audio and video broadcast signals available to the news media. Television signals were first made available to the broadcast media on March 19, 1979, after several weeks of trial of closed-circuit telecasts.

Several resolutions, meanwhile, had been introduced in the Senate to provide for radio and television coverage of the Senate. The first committee action was taken in 1981, on S. Res. 20, 97th Congress. The Committee on Rules and Administration held extensive hearings on this measure, including testimony from Senators, Representatives, officers of the Senate, public interest groups, and members of the press. S. Res. 20, which would have provided the start of construction for facilities to provide gavel-to-gavel coverage by both radio and television, was reported favorably without amendment on August 13, 1981.

S. Res. 20 received extensive consideration on the floor of the Senate in February and in April of 1982. Because of concern that the resolution did not provide enough detail on issues of implementation, it was amended so that it would only become effective upon the approval of a resolution containing regulations and/or rules changes needed for this implementation. With this amendment, the resolution was agreed to by a vote of 95–1. The Committee on Rules and Administration was given 60 days to report the necessary regulations. This period was later extended by unanimous consent to 90 days, and again later to 98 days.

COMMITTEE ACTION

The Committee on Rules and Administration held two days of hearings on the regulations necessary to implement S. Res. 20, on May 19 and May 25, 1982. These hearings supplemented the hearings held on April 8, April 9, and May 5, 1981, as well as the floor debate on S. Res. 20, during which most of the issues of implementation were discussed.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Those who testified were:

May 19, 1982: Hon. Larry Pressler (R-South Dakota), United States Senate; Hon. Alan J. Dixon (D-Illinois), United States Senate; Hon. John C. Danforth (R-Missouri), United States Senate; Hon. Christopher J. Dodd (D-Connecticut), United States Senate.

May 25, 1982: Mr. Robert M. Warner, Archivist of the United States; Mr. Brian P. Lamb, President, Cable Satellite Public Affairs Network (C-SPAN); Mr. Ernie Schultz, Executive Vice President, Radio-Television News Directors' Association.

In addition, the following submitted statements for the record: Mr. Frank Mankiewicz, President, National Public Radio; Mr. Donald D. Wear, Vice President for Washington Affairs, CBS, Inc.; Mr. Steven F. Stockmeyer, Senior Vice President for Governmental Relations, National Association of Broadcasters.

COMMITTEE FINDINGS

In answer to the major questions raised by individual Senators concerning the televising of Senate floor proceedings, the Committee, in summary, offers the following answers. (Some of this material was assembled by the Committee during its initial studies and hearings on S. Res. 20 and was included in the Committee's report on that resolution, and some was compiled in response to the subsequent request of the Senate, for additional information.)

POLICY ISSUES

Effect on Senate Rules

Authority for television and radio broadcasts.—The authorization for television and radio broadcasts granted with the approval of S. Res. 20 will become effective upon approval of regulations. Therefore, no change to the Senate Rules will be necessary to permit broadcasts.

Voting procedure.—Voting will be conducted as at present.

Control over the germaneness of amendments; Rules for the sequence of speakers; Lengths of individual speeches and debates; and Preservation of the rights of the Minority Leader, the Minority, and Members of a minority on a given issue.—There is no reason to believe that the system now followed by the Senate, which governs each of these matters and provides elaborate safeguards for the rights of each Member, will be weakened by the advent of television. Therefore, no changes to the Senate Rules will be necessary.

Extent of coverage

The coverage will be gavel-to-gavel except during "closed door" sessions.

Kind of coverage

Principles of coverage.—Coverage is intended to provide a complete unedited record of what is said on the floor of the Senate. Coverage is intended to be an informative documentary and not a staged performance, and is to be free from editorial analysis.

During debates.—Only the person actually speaking will be covered by the cameras during debates. During colloquies, different cameras will cover the speaking Senators. Cameras will not pan the Chamber or show the reactions of Senators to what is being said.

During roll calls, recesses and votes.—During quorum calls and votes, the cameras will cover the presiding officer and official clerks. Cameras will be turned off during recesses.

Identification of speakers.—The name of the Senator speaking will be superimposed on the bottom of the screen.

Still photography.—The ban on taking photographs in the Chamber (and galleries) will remain in effect.

Other issues.—The Rules Committee may decide other minor issues which may arise during the test period.

Live broadcasts

Live broadcasts.—Live broadcast feed will be provided free to the networks and qualified recipients. Requiring a user fee for, or restricting access to, the coverage of the floor of the Senate would raise First Amendment questions. For the same reason, and because other Senate documents are not copyrighted, no copyright will be claimed on the live feed or the taped copies.

Television networks.—All three of the major networks indicated that they would use clips of floor proceedings. Two of the three networks are limited by union contracts to use only three minutes per day if their employees do not operate the cameras.

Cable television.—C–SPAN has indicated they would carry the entire floor proceedings unedited and probably live. In 1979, C–SPAN was being seen in 3 million homes. By 1982 that figure had increased to 10 million homes, and they estimate that by 1985 they will reach 15 million homes, with a potential audience of about 45 million people. Other cable news entities may use portions of the broadcast.

Public television.—Representatives from public television indicated that they would use clips of floor proceedings on their news and analysis programs.

Public radio.—Representatives from National Public Radio indicated that they would carry the Senate extensively during major debates, as they did during the Panama Canal Treaty debates.

Other radio.—Radio news networks would carry excerpts from the floor proceedings. No radio broadcaster has indicated a willingness to carry the Senate proceedings gavel-to-gavel.

Tapes for immediate use

Quality of tapes.—Tapes will be of broadcast quality.

Availability.—Broadcast quality copies of tapes for immediate use (within a 90-day period) will be available from the Sergeant at Arms to Senators, Radio-Television Gallery members and those others authorized by the Rules and Administration Committee. Approved purchasers will be charged for the cost of the copy. After 90 days, copies of the archive recordings will be available for the cost of the copy to the public from the Library of Congress and the National Archives.

Retention period.—Tapes will be retained by the Senate for 90 days and then provided to the Library of Congress and the National Archives for permanent retention.

Restrictions.—The use of tapes for political or commercial purposes will be prohibited. The tapes may not be recopied or transferred. Persons acquiring tapes must sign a statement agreeing to these restrictions.

Tapes for archival purposes

Responsibility for archiving.—The Library of Congress and the National Archives will be responsible for the archiving of the tapes. Each will retain a complete set of the tapes.

Retention period.—Archived tapes will be retained permanently.

Restrictions.—The use of tapes for political or commercial purposes will be prohibited. Persons acquiring tapes must sign a statement agreeing to these restrictions.

ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

Procurement

Need for consultants.—It is anticipated that a lighting and camera consultant will be hired by the Architect of the Capitol after consultation with the Sergeant at Arms and the Rules and Administration Committee.

Equipment needed.—

1. Cameras

Six cameras will be installed during the test period. It will be determined during the test period whether this number is sufficient. It is anticipated the cameras will be directed and focused remotely, from the control room, so as to minimize the visibility of the cameras. The cameras will be placed in the galleries, not at ground level.

2. Control room equipment

Control room equipment designed on the advice of the consultant will be installed prior to the test period. It will be determined during the test period whether this equipment is sufficient and satisfactory. The operators in the control room will direct the cameras, choose which camera will be sending the signal at any given time, produce the live feed, and make the tapes of the live feed.

3. Sound equipment

According to the Architect of the Capitol, it will be necessary to replace the speech reinforcement system in the Chamber to provide broadcast quality audio.

4. Lighting

A lighting consultant has already determined that it will be necessary to increase wattage in some of the existing lighting fixtures. The exact extent of this work will be determined during the test period. No "klieg" lights will be necessary; the lighting consultant indicated that no new light fixtures of any kind would be necessary.

Distribution.—Archived tapes will be made available to researchers, purchasers, and any other interested parties by the Library of Congress and the National Archives under conditions agreed upon by the Rules and Administration Committee.

Cost.—There will be no charge for viewing the tapes. The cost of copies will be approved by the Rules and Administration Committee.

Oversight.—The Senate Rules and Administration Committee will exercise oversight.

5. Air conditioning equipment

The Architect of the Capitol testified that the existing cooling capacity is adequate to handle the increased wattage.

Responsibility for procurement.—The Office of the Architect of the Capitol will procure all equipment to be installed. Bids will be requested and purchases will be made according to the normal procurement procedures of the Architect of the Capitol.

Oversight.—Oversight will be exercised by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, which must approve all contract awards by the Architect or the Sergeant at Arms for consultants, training, or procurement having to do with the initiation of broadcast coverage of floor proceedings.

Installation

Need for consultants.—It is intended that consultants will be hired to assist in the installation of equipment.

Schedule.—It is estimated that installation of the equipment will take six to nine months. The work of the Senate will not be affected during this period.

Responsibility for installation.—The Office of the Architect of the Capitol will be responsible for the installation of the equipment.

Oversight.—Oversight will be exercised by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

Operation

Responsibility for operation.—The Sergeant at Arms will have prime responsibility for the live broadcasting by television and radio of the Senate floor proceedings.

Hiring.—Hiring will be conducted by the Office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms under normal hiring procedures. Some of the existing Recording and Photographic Studio staff will be utilized in the operation of broadcast coverage of the floor proceedings.

Training.—Training will be conducted during the test period.

Oversight.—Oversight will be exercised by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

Test period

Responsibility.—The test will be conducted by the offices of Architect of the Capitol and the Senate Sergeant at Arms. During the test period, feeds will be provided only to the Congressional cable system.

Length.—It is estimated that the test period will last one to three months. The work of the Senate will not be affected during this period.

Safeguards against unauthorized use.—No "outside" use of test period feeds will be permitted.

Adjustments during the test period.—Changes in operating procedures deemed to be necessary during the test period will be made and tested before the conclusion of the period.

Oversight.—Oversight will be exercised by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

End of test period.—The test period will end only when the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate and the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Rules Committee are satisfied with its results.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE—COST ESTIMATE

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, D.C., July 27, 1982.

Hon. CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR.,
Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to Section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for a resolution to establish regulations needed to implement television and radio coverage of proceedings of the Senate, as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration on July 21, 1982.

Should the Committee so desire, we would be pleased to provide further details on this estimate.

Sincerely,

RAYMOND C. SCHEPPACH
(For Alice M. Rivlin, Director).

COST ESTIMATE

1. Resolution number: Not yet assigned.
2. Resolution title: A resolution to establish regulations needed to implement television and radio coverage of proceedings of the Senate.
3. Resolution status: As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, July 21, 1982.
4. Resolution purpose: This resolution establishes regulations and rules changes needed to implement television and radio coverage of proceedings of the Senate. Certain activities are required of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, and by the Architect of the Capitol, the Librarian of Congress, and the Archivist of the United States. The resolution also authorizes the expenditure of up to $3.5 million by the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the activities required of him.

5. Cost estimate:

	Millions
Estimated authorization level:	
Fiscal year:	
1983	$3.6
1984	0.7
1985	.7
1986	.8
1987	.8
Estimated outlays:	
Fiscal year:	
1983	3.2
1984	0.6
1985	.7
1986	.7
1987	.8

6. Basis of estimate: It is estimated that the entire $3.5 million authorized to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol will be required. Funds for the activities required of the Architect of the Capitol are expected to require additional appropriations. It is also estimated that $3.2 million will be expended by the Architect of the Capitol in fiscal year 1983. The balance will be expended in fiscal year 1984.

Additional costs for other offices will include approximately $35,000 for equipment to be purchased by the Archivist of the United States in fiscal year 1983. Staff time required during the test period is estimated at a cost of $100,000 in fiscal year 1983. This estimate assumes the system will begin full operation at the beginning of fiscal year 1984. The fiscal year 1984 costs to operate, maintain, and repair the system, and to make tapes available to the public, as specified in the resolution, are estimated at $700,000. These costs have been adjusted by CBO's specialized price indices to estimate fiscal year 1985–1987 costs. It is not clear whether additional appropriations will be required by these agencies.

7. Estimate comparison: Senate Report No. 97–178 on S. Res. 20, a related resolution which passed the Senate on April 21, 1982 contains estimates provided by the offices that will be involved in implementing the two resolutions. This estimate does not include the estimated cost to improve or replace the existing audio system. It includes additional costs that will be incurred by the Library of Congress that were not included in the S. Res. 20 estimate. The other portions of this estimate are similar to those contained in the report on S. Res. 20.

8. Previous CBO estimate: None.

9. Estimate prepared by: Judith L. Walker.

10. Estimate approved by:

C. G. Nuckols
(For James L. Blum,
Assistant Director for Budget Analysis).

Architect of the Capitol—Budget estimate to provide for televising Senate floor proceedings

	6 cameras
Cameras and hardware	$1,740,000
1-inch video tape recorders (2)	180,000
Installation and assembly labor costs	350,000
System controllers (redundant) with software PDP 11/24	170,000
Rack equipment	325,000
Test equipment	60,000
Preparation of control room	195,000
Preparation of gallery	39,000
New audio system	146,000
First-year spare parts	200,000
	3,405,000
Design and contingency	100,000
Total	3,505,000
	Say 3,500,000

Note: Payroll cost for operating personnel is not included in these estimates.

Architect of the Capitol—Budget estimate to provide for radio broadcasting Senate floor proceedings

New audio system	$146,000
Miscellaneous equipment	4,000
Broadcaster's booth	50,000
Total	200,000

Note: Payroll cost for operating personnel is not included in these estimates.

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS—ANNUAL OPERATING COSTS

JUNE 11, 1982.

MEMORANDUM

To: John Swearingen, Director, Technical Services, Committee on Rules and Administration.

From: Ralph Griffith, Director, Recording Studio.

To this point in time, John, all of us have been talking about producing a video signal (TV) and an audio signal (radio) and nothing else in opening the Senate floor to electronic media. We have been talking about producing those signals and sending them to a point outside the chambers for distribution.

Assuming that when the Senate talks about carrying the Senate proceedings on radio, the Senators mean producing a radio signal and sending it to a distribution point, then the cost would be minimal.

Also, assuming that the cost should be figured only for producing the signal and sending it to a distribution point, and nothing else, the cost would be about $7,900.

You would need nothing more than a cable, amplifiers and a multi-outlet box. People who maintain the present sound system or who will maintain the new system could maintain the radio distribution setup, so no personnel would be needed.

The cost of salaries and maintenance for televising the Senate would be about $420,000 a year.

GSA—NATIONAL ARCHIVES—ANNUAL ARCHIVING COSTS

Hon. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand that the Committee on Rules and Administration plans to hold public hearings this Tuesday concerning implementation of Senate Resolution 20, providing for radio and television coverage of proceedings of the Senate. I should like to offer testimony on behalf of the General Services Administration and its National Archives program concerning preservation, storage and public availability of the audiovisual record of such coverage.

We are very pleased that the Senate is considering the proposal to provide for audio and/or video coverage of its proceedings. Adoption of this measure cannot help but enrich the public's understanding of the legislative process. Radio and television, the most direct forms of communication today, will serve as a convenient substitute for the many citizens of this country who cannot visit the Senate gallery.

The recordings made as a byproduct of this coverage constitute a valuable public record, and it is our belief that they should be deposited in the National Archives along with the other Senate records. As you know, Rule XXX of the Standing Rules of the Senate and Section 2114 of Title 44 of the United States Code provide for transferring, at the close of each session of the Congress, all noncurrent records of the Senate and Senate Committees to the General Services Administration for preservation in the National Archives. Under those provisions the National Archives already has custody of over 15,000 cubic feet of Senate records, and the recording of the proceedings themselves are a natural complement and extension of those records.

Reference service on the recordings would be performed in the National Archives building by our Motion Picture, Sound, and Video Branch; the originals would be stored in our new annex in Alexandria, Virginia. The Branch has audio and video tape research facilities available for public use. The Branch would also be able to furnish copies for a fee or provide the Senate with loan copies should they be requested. Because of the extensive published finding aids already available to researchers, no extensive cataloging of the recordings would be required. Rather, it would only be necessary to develop a speaker's log to facilitate access.

The National Archives would be able to absorb the initial costs of undertaking this program, involving $35,000 for equipment, and would reflect the annual cost as a slight increase in its normal operating costs, amounting to $30,000 in materials and $25,000 in labor.

Given a chance to testify, I would be very happy to reiterate our views concerning the research value of the records, the reference services that the National Archives would offer, and the preservation steps and associated costs that would be necessary to ensure their existence and availability in the years to come.

I shall look forward to assisting the Committee in its deliberations in any manner that you think would be most helpful.

Sincerely,

ROBERT M. WARNER,
Archivist of the United States.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—ANNUAL ARCHIVING COSTS

MAY 14, 1981.

Mr. JOHN K. SWEARINGEN,
Director, Technical Services. Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SWEARINGEN: As you requested in your phone conversation on Friday, May 8, 1981, with Robert Carneal, I am glad to report that the following procedures have been under discussion with the Speaker's Advisory Committee on Broadcasting, House of Representatives.

The House records the floor proceedings onto one-inch type "C" magnetic tape, holds these tapes for 60 days, and then wipes them clean for subsequent use in the program. In order for the Library of Congress to have these taped proceedings available for archival purposes after the 60-day period, the Library proposed in its budget for fiscal year 1982 to exchange blank tapes for those containing the proceedings, or, as an alternative, the Library's Recording Laboratory can record directly from the Capitol Hill network, onto three-quarter inch "U Matic" format tape. For either procedure, the total annual cost is approximately $78,000. We have estimated the cost forr the Senate proceedings to be $93,000 based on the average number of hours they were in session in 1979 and 1980.

The Library recommended to the House of Representatives Committee that at the end of the 60-day period, the one-inch type "C" magnetic tapes be sent to the Library because this format gives the highest quality archival copy from which subsequent copies can be produced.

The House Committee on Appropriations has not yet acted on our request. Nevertheless, the Library's work will be simplified if the House and Senate adopt the same procedure.

Sincerely,

JOHN C. BRODERICK,
Assistant Librarian for Research Services.

POLICY ISSUES IN TELEVISION/RADIO RESOLUTION SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1

This resolution would provide for gavel-to-gavel coverage of the Senate, including those times when the Senate is meeting in committee of the whole, such as during treaty debates. Coverage will cease only during closed-door sessions. Less than gavel-to-gavel coverage would compromise the credibility which complete and unedited broadcast coverage provides and would lessen the historical value of the recordings.

The resolution would provide for no changes in the Standing Rules; broadcast coverage will be subject to the rules already in effect relating to the gallery.

Section 2

The resolution would provide for the equipment to be owned and operated by the Senate so that the Senate can more effectively supervise the broadcasts and prevent disruption of normal floor proceedings.

The continuous, live broadcast will be provided free to the networks and other qualified recipients. This should remove any First Amendment questions inherent in requiring a fee or establishing new access restrictions for coverage of the Senate.

The clause allowing non-accredited entities to receive the broadcast will allow entities such as government agencies or universities to receive the broadcast in the same manner as members of the Gallery.

Section 3

The television broadcast will focus only on the speaking Member or the presiding officer, and would not pan the chamber or show reaction shots; this will insure that only information, not editorial opinion, will be transmitted.

Section 4(b)

The Architect of the Capitol is charged with building the necessary facilities for TV and radio, since the Architect is the normal office for construction. The main facilities will be new lights, the control room, and the cameras and recording equipment.

The Rules Committee will approve any necessary contracts.

Section 4(c)

The Sergeant at Arms will operate and maintain the equipment, initially in conjunction with the Recording Studio. A video and audio recording will be produced. Senators, Gallery members, and those authorized by the Rules Committee may obtain copies of the tape at the cost of the copy. After 90 days, the tapes will be sent to the Library of Congress and the National Archives.

The Rules Committee will approve any necessary contracts.

Section 4(d)

The Library of Congress and the National Archives will keep the historical copies; these may be viewed and heard free and copied at the cost of the copy.

Section 5

There will be a test period to perfect operational procedures. The test transmission will not be seen outside of the Congress. The test will end only when the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the Snate, and the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Rules Committee are satisfied that the broadcast is ready to be seen, so that the rights of all Senators may be protected.

Section 6

Anyone requesting copies of the tapes of the broadcast must certify that the broadcasts will not be used for commercial or political purposes. This does not preclude, of course, news, information, or educational uses.

Section 7

Any changes in this resolution will require the consent of the full Senate. The Rules Committee will provide detailed operating procedures at the end of the test period and may decide minor issues such as the tally of votes.

Section 8

The Architect of the Capitol is authorized to spend up to $3,500,000 for the one-time expense of installation. The operating expenses of the Sergeant at Arms will be funded in a normal appropriation.

COMMITTEE ROLLCALL VOTES

In compliance with paragraph 1 (b)and (c) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the record of the rollcall votes in the Committee on Rules and Administration during its consideration of the original resolution to establish regulations to implement television and radio broadcast of Senate floor proceedings is as follows: On an amendment in the nature of a substitute proposed by Senator Ford to extend the reporting date set for this resolution by S. Res. 20 until sixty days following the submission of the report of the Study Group on Senate Practices and Procedures established by S. Res. 392: Rejected: 5 yeas; 7 nays.

YEAS—5	NAYS—7
Mr. Ford	Mr. Mathias
Mr. Cannon [1]	Mr. Hatfield
Mr. Pell [1]	Mr. Baker
Mr. Byrd [1]	Mr. McClure
Mr. Inouye [1]	Mr. Helms
	Mr. Warner
	Mr. Dole

On an amendment in the nature of a substitute proposed by Senator Ford that would provide for radio coverage only: Rejected: 5 yeas; 7 nays.

YEAS—5	NAYS—7
Mr. Ford	Mr. Mathias
Mr. Cannon [1]	Mr. Hatfield
Mr. Pell [1]	Mr. Baker
Mr. Byrd [1]	Mr. McClure
Mr. Inouye [1]	Mr. Helms
	Mr. Warner
	Mr. Dole

On the motion by Senator Baker to report the resolution favorably: Agreed to: 7 yeas; 5 nays.

YEAS—7	NAYS—5
Mr. Mathias	Mr. Ford
Mr. Hatfield	Mr. Cannon [1]
Mr. Baker	Mr. Pell [1]
Mr. McClure	Mr. Byrd [1]
Mr. Helms	Mr. Inouye [1]
Mr. Warner	
Mr. Dole	

[1] By proxy.

MINORITY VIEWS OF MR. FORD, MR. CANNON, MR. PELL, MR. ROBERT C. BYRD, AND MR. INOUYE

It is with a mixture of puzzlement and humor that we present these views as "minority" on the reporting of this resolution when, at the meeting at which it was ordered reported, a majority of the majority favoring its reporting to the Senate expressly reserved the right to vote against it on the Senate floor. If these four Senators had voted their concerns, if not their convictions, the resolution would have been opposed by nine of the twelve members of this Committee.

We do not oppose television coverage of Senate proceedings. Certainly this method of communication will some day be an integral part of the several means by which the American people are able to learn what is going on in the Senate chamber.

More important, we reject and resent the implication that we are presently opposed to television coverage in the Senate because we prefer to keep such proceedings hidden from the American citizens. This is pure nonsense. In fact, our support for immediate radio coverage can and would insure access to Senate proceedings by all of the public—not just the small percentage who are able to receive cable transmissions.

We are gratified, at least, that the reported resolution includes radio coverage, even though we fear that coupled with television coverage, radio pick-ups will be given far less attention by broadcasters. As to which medium is the better for purposes of "informing" as distinct from "entertaining" the American people on the substance of Senate debates, we believe that moving directly to television coverage in the Senate forfeits the opportunity to develop some data on the question by comparisons with present television coverage in the House of Representatives.

The principal—but not sole—reason for our objection to this resolution is its cost. While proponents make low estimates ($3,500,000) and opponents probably err on the high side ($8,500,00). it seems most likely that the capital cost of introducing televisions in the Senate chamber will not be less than $5,000,000 and annual operating costs will approximate $600,000.

When we are not only struggling to reduce government spending but in the process dangerously reducing many basic social programs affecting millions of Americans, to argue that this expenditure for television should be made now approaches legislative irresponsibility. We believe it can and should wait for better economic conditions. With radio coverage available almost immediately, and at virtually no cost (with audio system improvements deferred, not in excess of $54,000), the postponement of television will not deprive the interested public of full access to the substance of Senate debates.

Moreover, postponement will give the Pearson-Ribicoff Commission, which is to study and by June 1, 1983, report on Senate procedures and practices, an opportunity to focus, in advance, on what effect television may have on the rules of the Senate, and its ability to effectively perform its legislative duties. Prior to the meeting of the Rules Committee, on July 21, 1982, the ranking minority member of the Committee sent the following letter to all members of the Committee:

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., July 1, 1982.

Hon. CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR.,
Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As I said during the Rules Committee meeting on June 30, at our next meeting I will propose an original resolution, the effect of which will be to defer action by this committee on the television and radio coverage issues until after the Pearson-Ribicoff Study Group has filed its report and recommendations with this committee. That report is due by June 1, 1983. A copy of the proposed resolution is enclosed with this letter.

As I have previously indicated, it seems unwise for this committee and the Senate to go forward with television coverage in the Senate without the best possible advance guidance on how it should be done. It is my judgment that only this precaution will insure minimal harmful impact on the operation of the Senate. The Pearson-Ribicoff Study Group is the ideal place to look for such advice and guidance.

Under S. Res. 392 that study commission is charged with the responsibility of making "a full and complete study of the practices and procedures of the United States Senate with a view to recommending to the Senate such revisions thereof as may be necessary or appropriate to preserve and enhance the traditions, customs, forms, and spirit of the United States Senate while enabling the Senate to conduct debate which is focused on major issues of national policy."

The impact which television can have on the Senate is both great and unpredictable. Before introducing it we should take the time to have all aspects of such a significant change studied by these highly qualified Senators. While the delay will trouble some, I believe the importance of having this advance guidance more than justifies the few months which will be lost.

Moreover, for those like myself who believe now is not the best time to make the substantial expenditures which television coverage in the Senate involves, this deferral will serve another important purpose. Perhaps next year will produce economic conditions much more favorable to going forward with television in the Senate.

There are no compelling reasons to rush forward with broadcast coverage of Senate proceedings. If there is a desire to expand the Senate's public audience earlier than will be possible under my proposed resolution, we can always take separate action to authorize immediate radio coverage of all or portions of our proceedings.

For all of these reasons I urge my colleagues to support this resolution when it is offered so that we can report it before the July 15 deadline set by S. Res. 20, as amended by unanimous consent on June 15.

Sincerely,

WENDELL H. FORD.

Enclosure.

S. RES. —

A resolution to extend the reporting date established in S. Res. 20, agreed to April 21, 1982, as amended.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the provisions of S. Res. 20, agreed to on April 21, 1982, as amended, the Committee on Rules and Administration shall report the resolution authorized and directed by S. Res. 20 within sixty days following the submission to the Committee on Rules and Administration of the report and recommendations of the Study Group on Senate Practices and Procedures established by S. Res. 392, agreed to on May 11, 1982.

When the motion to approve the deferral resolution was made in the meeting, it was defeated, as was a later motion to amend this resolution to limit its authorization to radio only. We minority members of the Rules Committee continue to believe that a sense of fiscal responsibility, legitimate concern for the uncertain intrusive effects that television could have on Senate operations, and a decent respect for equitable priorities in government spending demand that the Senate vote to defer the introduction of television until at least after the Senate receives the Pearson-Ribicoff report. We do not believe radio coverage requires such deferment, and would support a resolution authorizing immediate radio coverage.

Senate approval of this course of action will:

1. Provide immediate substantial enlargement of the public audience to Senate proceedings;
2. Postpone the substantial expenditures required for television coverage;
3. Afford an opportunity to compare (House versus Senate) television and radio as communications systems for covering legislative proceedings;
4. Enable the Pearson-Ribicoff Study Commission, the Rules Committee, and the full Senate to give more comprehensive and informed consideration to the potential effects of television on Senate operations, and the specific need for rules or other changes to efficiently and safely accommodate television; and
5. Should insure a more successful and productive introduction of television in the Senate chamber when the decision to make this change is reached.

WENDELL H. FORD.
HOWARD W. CANNON.
CLAIBORNE PELL.
ROBERT C. BYRD.
DANIEL K. INOUYE.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF MR. PELL

As one who voted against reporting this resolution, I subscribe to the views of the minority submitted with this report.

I do, however, want to reiterate the views I expressed in the report on S. Res. 20, the predecessor to this resolution. I continue to have serious reservations about the wisdom of instituting gavel-to-gavel television coverage of Senate proceedings whether such coverage is undertaken soon or in the future.

I would add that my concerns are with television coverage, not with radio coverage, which I fully support.

As I said in the earlier report:

"My main fear is that the presence of television will have a significant intrusive effect on the Senate and will diminish and perhaps do harm to the unique character and role in our government which the Senate has developed over two centuries.

"I fear, as Senator Long said so well in the hearings before the Committee, that the presence of television will lead to more, longer and less relevant speeches, to more posturing by Senators and to even less useful debate and efficient legislating than we have today. I fear there will be more and longer nonproductive monologues than we have today.

"I am not convinced that the presence of television will improve the quality of legislation, as some have argued. And though the experiment with television coverage in the House of Representatives is widely considered a success, I think the unique character of the Senate and its very difficult rules and methods of floor operation make such a venture in the Senate less likely to be positive."

CLAIBORNE PELL.